

### REMARKS

This application has been carefully reviewed in light of the final Office Action dated January 25, 2005. Claims 18 to 30 are pending in the application, and Claims 29 and 30 have been withdrawn from consideration. Claims 18 to 23 and 26 have been amended, and Claims 18, 21, 23 and 26 are in independent form. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully requests rejoinder of Claims 29 and 30, since these claims are not seen to be so different from the invention of Claims 18 to 28 so as to warrant withdrawal.

In the Office Action, Claims 18 to 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over U.S. Patent No. 6,374,127 (Park). Reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested.

Referring specifically to the claims, independent Claim 18 as amended is directed to a wireless communication apparatus comprising wireless communication means, and first and second power supply means for supplying a power to the wireless communication means. The wireless communication apparatus also comprises switching means for turning on the first power supply means and turning off the second power supply means in accordance with a first state of the wireless communication means, and for turning off the first power supply means and turning on the second power supply means in accordance with a second state of the wireless communication means. Power from the first or second power supply means turned on by the switching means is supplied to the wireless communication means.

Independent Claim 21 as amended is directed to a method of supplying a power for wireless communication. The method comprises the steps of detecting a first or second state of the wireless communication, turning on a first power supply circuit and turning off a second power supply circuit in accordance with detecting the first state of the wireless communication, and turning off the first power supply circuit and turning on the second power supply circuit in accordance with detecting the second state of the wireless communication. The method also comprises the step of supplying power for the wireless communication from the first or second power supply circuit turned on in accordance with detecting the first or second state of the wireless communication.

A feature of the invention of these claims therefore lies in turning on a first power supply circuit (or means) and turning off a second power supply circuit (or means) in accordance with a first state of a wireless communication, and turning off the first power supply circuit and turning on the second power supply circuit in accordance with a second state of the wireless communication. The applied reference of Park is not seen to disclose or suggest at least this feature.

As understood by Applicant, Park discloses a power supply apparatus for a mobile communication terminal. In a reception mode, which corresponds to an inactive state of a transmission mode signal TX\_MODE, the power supply apparatus regulates the DC voltage converted by a DC/DC converter and supplies the regulated DC voltage to a receiver and baseband signal processor. In a transmission mode, which corresponds to an active state of TX\_MODE, the DC/DC converter converts the DC voltage to a DC voltage corresponding to a transmission automatic gain control (TX\_AGC) voltage which is

determined based on a transmission power. The converted DC voltage is then supplied to the receiver and baseband signal processor, a transmitter, and a power amplifier via voltage regulators. See Park, column 2, lines 24 to 42; and column 4, line 34 to column 5, line 15.

As such, the output voltage of the DC/DC converter in Park is regulated based on whether a transmission mode signal TX\_MODE is in an active state, and if TX\_MODE is activated, the output voltage is based on a variable TX\_AGC voltage value. However, nothing in Park is seen to disclose or suggest that first and second power supply circuits (or means) are turned on or off in accordance with a reception or transmission mode. Rather, Park teaches that a single DC/DC converter outputs a different amount of voltage regardless of the mode. Accordingly, Park is not seen to disclose or suggest turning on a first power supply circuit (or means) and turning off a second power supply circuit (or means) in accordance with a first state of a wireless communication, and turning off the first power supply circuit and turning on the second power supply circuit in accordance with a second state of the wireless communication.

Allowance of Claims 18 and 21 is therefore respectfully requested.

Independent Claim 23 as amended is directed to a wireless communication apparatus comprising wireless communication means for transmitting and receiving signals wirelessly. The wireless communication apparatus also comprises a plurality of power supply means for supplying a power to the wireless communication means, wherein each of the plurality of power supply means has a different current supply capacity. In addition, the wireless communication apparatus comprises switching means for switching at least one of the plurality of power supply means in accordance with a signal received by the wireless communication means.

Independent Claim 26 as amended is directed to a method of supplying power to a wireless communication device which receives and transmits signals. The method comprises the steps of providing power from a plurality of power supplies, wherein each of the plurality of power supplies has a different current supply capacity, and receiving a signal from the wireless communication device. The method also comprises the step of switching power from at least one of the plurality of power supplies in accordance with the signal received in the receiving step.

A feature of the invention of these claims therefore lies in switching power from at least one of a plurality of power supplies in accordance with a received signal, wherein each of the plurality of power supplies has a different current supply capacity.

As noted above, Park describes that the output voltage of a DC/DC converter is regulated based on whether a transmission mode signal TX\_MODE is in an active state, and if TX\_MODE is activated, the output voltage is based on a variable TX\_AGC voltage value. Although Park teaches the variation of output voltage, it is not seen to teach the switching of power from a plurality of power supplies having different current supply capacities. Rather, Park varies the output voltage of a single DC/DC converter. Accordingly, Park is not seen to disclose or suggest switching power from at least one of a plurality of power supplies in accordance with a received signal, wherein each of the plurality of power supplies has a different current supply capacity.

Allowance of Claims 23 and 26 is therefore respectfully requested.

Accordingly, based on the foregoing amendments and remarks, independent Claims 18, 21, 23 and 26 are believed to be allowable over the applied reference.

The other claims in the application are each dependent from the independent claims and are believed to be allowable over the applied reference for at least the same reasons. Because each dependent claim is deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

A Submission Of Priority Document accompanies this Preliminary Amendment.

No other matters being raised, it is believed that the entire application is fully in condition for allowance, and such action is courteously solicited.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Costa Mesa, California office at (714) 540-8700. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael K. O'Neill", is written over a horizontal line.

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